## MISCELLANEOUS.

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

Reported capture of a portion of Col. May's at 50.000 Men-apprehended attack on

The brig Georgian, Capt. Crisain, arrived yesterd ty morning, having left Tam-pico on the 14th inst. The verbal news she brought was alarming, it being to the effect that Santa Anna had placed himself between Gen. Taylor and Gen. Worth with 35,000 men, and that a general action was immediately expected. All this is an exaggeration. We believe the authenticfacts to be as follows:

Col. Kinney arrived at Tampico on the 12th inst direct from Victoria. He entered that town with Gen. Q itman on the evening of the 9th inst., and not on the 7th as we said in an extra sent off yesterday. Gen. Quitman drove the enemy before him for the last thirty or forty miles before getting to Victoria. The Mexicans were reluctant to give up the place. As Gen. Quitman entered the town the Mexicans were going out on the other side. Gen. Quitman had no cavalry & could not pursue them. Col. K speaks in the warmest terms of the prompt and soldiery conduct of this officer.

Col. Kinney parted from Gen. Taylor ot Mo ant Morales and pushed on with Gen. Quitman to Victoria. From thence he made his way, almost alone, to Tampico, taking Sota la Marina in his route, on several occasions. He spent a part of a night at the old rancho of Croix, where Sanchez was stationed with twenty dragoons; yet in the morning he contrived to reputed to have killed Colonel Cross. At Sota la Marina he found a company of alcade, boldly teld him that Gen. Taylor had sent him on a few hours in advance to prepare supplies, and by this ruse made out to come off safely-the rancheros at once dispersing. The services this officer has rendered since the Mexican war ridden thousands and thousands of miles through the country almost alone, his favorite servant Catalino has been killed, time and again; yet by his superior riding by his knowledge of the Spanish language, by his promptaess and courage, he has so far succeeded in escaping. Such services as be has rendered the country surely will not be allowed to go unrewarded-but to the news brought by this ar-

We have no reason to suppose the Gens Butler and Worth bave moved from Saltillo, as was reported in town yesierday morning. We believe them, together with Gen. Wool, to have been still there or in the vicinity as late as the 1st inst. with at not far off, watching our movements and ready to take advantage of any favorable opportunity which circumstances may af ford. It may be, and this opinion is entertained by the officers in the army high in rank, that the Mexican soldiers seen in the neighborhood of Saltillo are advanced parties of a force of some 1500 or 2000 men, kept in position on this side of the desert, between Saltiflo and San Luis, to destroy the water tanks in case the American army should move in force in direction of the latter city. This view of the case precludes the idea of a serious attack spon Gen. Wool or Worth, the object of the Mexicans only being to keep a watch upon the American forces, to retreat before any advance, and cut off the supplies of water as far south as the operations of our army may make it advisable to do so. That the troops spoken of as threatening Saltillo, are scouting parties of this corps of observation is confidently believed by officers of experience and discretionthough others, whose opinions are permovement of the enemy in a more serious light. The report brought by Col. Kinney to Tampico, to the effect that 15,000 Mexicans were to attack Saltillo on the 27th ult., is but the rumor which has reached here by the way of Matamoros; and which our correspondent "Alto" spoke of in a letter we published last Tuesday, Col. K. heard the rumor at Monte Morales, probably, and had no opportunity to learn the sequel of the apticipated attack. There is little doubt, as we learn from

private letters; that there was a large Mexican force-probably mostly cavalry-at Tula at ast dates, all under command of Gen. Valencia. Gens. Urrea, Romero, Fernandez and others are also reported to be in the vicinity. It may be recollected that our last accounts from the city of Mexico represented Valencia as on his

march to Tula. From a correspondent at Tampico we learn that on the 1st of January Gen. Tayfor sent forward Col. May, of the Dragoons, to examine the mountain pass between Monte Morales and Labradores. On his return from Labradores he took ther pass leading to Linares and was weeked by a large body of the enemy

to rolling stones into the pass, searcely wide enough for a studie horseman: May managed to get through with the main body and reached a enot where he was enabled to dismount and return to the succor of the rear guard, but it was too late, as the enemy had retreated with their prize. At one time during the passage of the gorge the dragoons would have been at the mercy of the enemy had the latter discharged their pieces with any accuracy; for the position they occupied was directly over the heads of our troops. We cannot ascertain Col. May's loss, or whether he had any men killed or not.

At the present time, there can be no doubt, Gens. Taylor, Twiggs, Patterson, and Pillow, are at Victoria, and with a large force. Had Gen Taylor but a party of five hundred Texan Rangers with him. their services; with the enemy's cavalry banging about him in almost every directien, would be invaluable.

TAMPICO, Jan. 10 1847.

Gentlemen .- An expedition, consisting of five companies of the regulars and five of the Alabama regiment, is ordered to report for a march of 3. P. M., to day it command. by a body of Mexicans. has been in preparation for several days Mexican force in the field now estimated and is destined for a descent upon Tuspau has been in preparation for several days General Shields will command in person. We have it reported that there a thousand at Tuspan, but I presume it will be a vini vidi. vici," affair. Our General is a ninn of great energy, and since he has been here has instituted many projects and reforms that will be advantageous.

You know Judd-Lieut. Judd; he has just returned from a scout to Altamara, where he went with fifteen men for the purpose of obtaining a number of mules stores of the Tuspan expedition. He called on the alcade, apologizing for the interruption of his slumbers, but said he must have some mules. The alcade made a long face and a long paper. Judd told him that he did't want the paper-he wanted the muies, and hinted to the gentleman to vamos around and let them he some seventy of them and left the town than the former parry no.

Altamara after the Mexican officer.

B. A.

Yours, truly,

TAMPICO, Jan 12.

Gentlemen-Orders and counterorders, Col. Kinney, of Corpus Christi, arrived this morning with despatches from Gen. Taylor-ti- left Victoria on the evening of the 9th inst., baving ridden over 200 miles accomplishing a distance of nearly 250 in three days. He was attended a portion asked for the reading of the instructions to miles in three days, and narrowly scaping of the way by four dragoons, and came from the advanced parties of the M xicaus through with only two artendants. Gen. Shield, receives orders from Gen. Taylor to suspend operations for the present.

The capture of Tampico, according to Col. K has created the greatest excitegive him the slip. He also succeeded in ment throughout the country. Gen. But-evading Romano Falcon, the man who is ler, with Gens. Worth any Wool and 8000 men-considered the flower of the army were at Saltillo. A Mexican force of 15, sixty rancheros. He rode at once to the 000 was reported on its way to attack them and our men had taken position outside in anticipation, as the town was incapable of fortification. The engagement should have taken place on the 27th ult., and Col. Kinney speaks confidently of our success. The war seems to be commenbroke dut have been invaluable. He has cing in earnest. You may rely upon the accuracy of Col. K's opinion of the strength of the enemy. He is perfectly informed, by Mexicans throughout the country in he has been himself beset and attacked his pay, and I believe is better acquainted with them than any person in the country. His account of his ride from Victoria is rich in hair breadth escapes and masterly stratagems. He says that he knows the Mexicans better than they know themselves, and I think has given proof of it. Gens. Taylor and Patterson are at

Victoria with 6000 men awaiting orders from Gen. Scott. It is not supposed that any movement will be made against San Luis Potosi. It is pronounced the strongest fortified post in all Mexico, and Santa Anna has said that the man takes it is welcome to the capital. I believe that a least 6000 troops, and we farther believe change of warfare will take place on Gon-that a division of the Mexican army was Scott's assuming the command.—The Scott's assuming the command.-The mountains will be retained and Vera Cruz subjected by a land at ack-then ho! for Mexico! Bur you are doubtless better informed of the plans of our government than ourselves. At all events there yet remains every thing to be done.

I have g.ven you Col. Kinnes's ideas of the state of war and force of the enemy; your readers know the man and I have the information from him direct, 50,000 men looks like a large number, but it is not asserted that they are all regular troops. An army of such a nature as theirs is quickly raised upon its own soil, and as quickly falls to pieces, but it is very evident that the utmost energy of which the nation is capable is aroused to the necessity of checking our advance.

I believe I have not growled about the mail for 24 hours, the fact is that we are becoming resigned to our late.

In haste yours, We have received letters from Tampico o the 12th inst., one day later than the above, but they contain no later intelligence of importance. One of the letters describes, in glowing terms, the improvement which has taken place at Tampico, within the last two months-since the Americans have had possession. Instead of the harsh blasts of the trumpet, the shrill notes of the fife, and the deep rools ef the drum announcing some new pronunciamento, and instead of the groups of ragged leperos hanging about, and the gen eral stagnation and inactivity which pervailed, now all is bustle and life .- Puffs of steam are heard instead of the trumpet the thrill whistle of the hardy teamster instead of the fife, and every thing denotes a new and better order of things.

Important from Mexico. - The New York Sun, of the 23d, has received the latest dates from Mexico by the way of Havana.-They confirm the statement that the Mexican Congress had rejected all the many overtures of our government for peace. An express had arrived at the city of Mexico, from Santa Anna, de-manding 8,000,000 of dollars; and declaring that if he did not receive it, the country would be inevitably lost.

In consequence of this demand, the Congress went into secret session; and a general confiscation of church property was contemplated, for the purpose of raising the necessaty funds. The clergy, of course, were violently opposed to any such measure; iand were phreatening to use the spiritual arms of the church in their defence, and to excommunicate the government, the congress and the army, with Sauta Anna at the head.—Evening Neus.

Death of Judge Davis .- To the names of Pickering and Story, in the list of the dead and immortal, may now be added a public man with diligence, that he was that of John Davis, L. L. D., who departed now, for the first time, arraigned before life very suddenly this morning at his residence in Milton Place. He was for many years Judge of the U S. District Court. Boston Trans. Thursday.

to his congregation the passage of scrip-ture, "I am that I am," after pronouncing "I am." in a fit of absence of mind, turned over, and went on, "an ass a coalt the carried, and the amendment put in, he foal of an ass' - when discovering his mistake, he rather bastily' turned back, and exclaimed, "that I am,"

WASHINGTON, Jan 19, 1847. Mr. Sevier, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported a bill (similar to that of last session) appropriating \$2,000,000 to enable the President to bring the war to a conclusion. Mr. S. gare notice that he should ask the consideration of the bill at au early day.

Mr. Benton, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported the Army Bill, with an amendment providing for a grant of 760 acres of land to all who shall volunteer for 12 months, or during the war, and who shall serve 12 months, unless killed or disabled in service, and also rendering the lands in allienable previous to the issuing of the patent, and postponing that were needed for transportation of the the issue of the patent until seven years after the land is located.

Mr. Berrien called attention to the fact, that the instructions directed Officers of Volunteers to be included, while the bill made no provision for them. He therefore moved an amendment so as to include the Officers of Volunteers.

Hereupon Mr. Benton and Mr. Berrien forth-coming. He succeeded in getting had a debate all to themselves; each speaking about half a dozen times-Mrwith flying colors. Rather better succes Benton rough and little respectful in his than the former party had who went to replies, while Mr. Berrien was civil and

Mr. Crittenden and Mr. Badger made some remarks in explanation of their views, both being members of the Committee on Military Affairs, the former not being in favor of granting the lands to the Officers, and the latter in favor of it.

After some further remarks from Messrs. Berrien and Benton, Mr. Calhonn the committee.

They were again read.

Mr. Calhoun said he was not in favor of the amendment now proposed, and he doubted very much whether he should be able to bring himself to vote for any such provision for granting bounty lands.-They had bad a good deal of experience on this subject, and the result of that experience was, that it was the very worst mode, both for the Treasury and for the soldiers and volunteers for whose benefit it was intended. But he rose to say that in his humble opinion, it was due to the mover of this proposition-it was due to the authority of the Senate itself, that the amendment should be put in, so that the bill should stand precisely where it would have stood if the members of the committee had recollected that there had been such instructions. He was disposed to throw no censure upon the committee; there were a great many amendments moved, and it was not extraordinary that this particular matter should have been overlooked. But, most undoubtedir, it the committee had known there were such instructions, and omitted to put them in, it would be an act of the deepest dis-respect to the Senate. Under this impression, though opposed to the proposition, he, for one, should give his decided vote to put the amendment where it would

bered the instructions. Mr. Benton said that, if the notion of the Senator from Georgia presided, that provision would become a part of the bill by the act of the Senate, and could not be again dissented from. The proper mode, he thought, would be to send it, back to the committee, and he now made that

have been if the committee bad remem-

Mr. Calhoun said he was not in the habit of doing any thing without reflection .-He might have been mistaken as to the stage in which this bill was now. But he had spoken under the impression that it was before the Senate as in committee of the whole; if so, an amendment could be inserted, and the Senate would have an opportunity to strike out the amendment; or, at least, to record its vote upon it when the bill was taken out of the committee .-It was a point, however, which he never could yield, that the bill should be made committee.

Mr. Benton. The Senator from South lands of 160 acres, which you will find Carolina makes it a question of revolt—a described in your report of the proceed-Mr. Benton. The Sengtor from South question of revolt, sir. of disobedience to the Senate; of rebellion, for which the committee is to be reprimanded by the a very extraordinary conceit. He has as-Senate. Are we children building cobhouses? Is this Senate by a grave vote, to put in an amendment, and immediately knock it out? And that for the purpose of showing the committee that the Senate wilt make them obey? For that is the ground upon which the Senator puts itof disobedience, revolt, of disrespect; and it is in this way that the Senate is to chide the committee, like children putting thips he seems to have proceeded throughout on upon one another's head and knocking the idea, that if he could not appropriate them off. The appropriate motion is to all the credit of the movement and plan to reinstruct the committee. I move to recommit the instruction, and in the meantime, sir, I say again that the committee all his efforts, and has been repeatedly and acted like men of business.

Mr. Calhoun. I am not apt to be excited or to be puerile. There is no puerility about it; there is no accusation of revolt. The majority of the committee themselves sustaided him in the view he took. But it was the Senator from Missouri himself who set up the authority of the committee, and justified his disobedience to the instructions of the Senate .-The Senator himself seemed to take the responsibility. I only said that if the disobedience was intentional, it was a disrespect to the Senate. I only claim now that we should do what would have been done if the committee had not made an terests, and do not care if they get it under oversight. This is due to the Senate.

Mr. Benton denied that there was auv revolt on the part of the committee, and maintained that the Senator from South Carolina was not justified in charging the committee with an act of disrespect towards the Senate. He took the whole upon himself; and he was astonished to find, having for seven an twenty years discharged the duties appertaining to him as a public man with diligence, that he was the world for neglecting the business of the Senate; and it was brought to a question by year and nays whether he should be chastised. He had moved to recom New .- A reverend gentleman reading mit the instructions, and upon that motion he asked the yeas and nays. He should also ask the yeas and nays upon the gentleman's proposition; and if it were would ask the yeas and mays on striking it out.

he desired should be done, though by a more circuitous mode, he should vote for

his proposition. Mr. Mangum said he regretted to see any sensibility upon this subject on the part of any Senators. He could see no occasion for it. He could not see that any imputation was designed to be cast upon the chairman of the committee, or upon the committee itself. The matter had morely escaped their recollection.-He supposed, if their attention had been drawn to it, they would have felt themselves bound to conform to the instructions. Every Senator knew how the business had been pressed to get this question disposed of, -to get a final vote upon it. He would vote against the recommitment, and as at present advised, he should vote against the proposition out and out.

Mr. Butler said he was not familiar with the parliamentary practice. Ho merely rose to inquire if it were necessary, in order to introduce the amendment proposed by the Senator from Georgia, that the bill should be recommitted? He thought the subject had undergone as full discussion as amendment ought to have stood entirely apon its own merits, and that the passage by attaching to it this subject. As his views differed from those of the Senator from Georgia on this subject, he would give his reasons for the course he took .the soldiers was to encourage enlistments. them, provided it was sufficiently guarded; but he was unwilling to offer to major generals, brigadier generals, and commanders of the army, the same sort of bounty which was given to the common soldier. They would not thank them for any such bounty. He would vote against the motion to recommit the bill, or to insert the amendment.

Mr. Benton said he should vote against it also; but he made the motion, for he felt bound to make it after what had taken place in the Senate. He hoped he should have an opportunity of showing himself

both industrious and subordinate. Mr. Westcott also opposed the re-commitment as tending to delay, for which reason, he also opposed the re commitmont with instructions, as he foresaw that whatever amendment was proposed by the Committee, other gentlemen would still have their own views, and propose still further to amend.

The motion to re-commit was lost. Mr. Berrien modified his amendment so

as to read the "Officers of Volunteer Companies," thus excluding the Field Offi-

Mr. Webster coincided with ale. Butler that these bounty lands should not be given to the Officers. He also opposed he provision against the alienation of these lands.

The vote being taken, resulted ayes 26. noes 26.

The Vice President voted in the negative, and the amendment was lost. giving "land warrants" for 160 acres, instend of the land, so as to get rid of the non alienation clause.

The amendment was discussed by Mesers. Corwin, Huntington, Rev. Johuson, Woodbridge and Benton.

Mr. Corwin (such a course being suggested by Mr. Hannegan and others) moed the postponement of the subject, and that the amendments be printed.

Mr. Hanegan opposed the printing or djourning without action on the bill.

The motion to postpone was lost-ayes 22. noes 28. Mr. Hannegan moved that the Senate

adjourn. Aves 32, noes 18.

Mr. Benton is acting out in the Senate sumed the bearing of a master, whose word is law, and to contradict whom, is a sort of anmestic treason. Such a deportment is little favorable to the growth of his influence-as the Senate has no great reverence for dogmatism, and has never taken the oath of allegiance to Mr. Ben-

In respect to this bounty land system, himself, he would do his best to defeat the end proposed. Thus far he has failed in emphatically told, so far as the action of the Senate could tell him, that that body would not allow him to ride over that body rough shod.

It is rumored that a recommendation to increase the rates of duty levied by some of the schedules in the tariff of 1846, will soon be made.

This course, it is said, will be adopted with a two-fold view.

First, it will afford an opportunity of paying the price demanded, for the sunport of the New Yorkers and Pennsylvanians, who require that the protective principle should be restored for their main inthe guise of an increase of duty for revenue purposes, so long as they get it.

Secondly, it is supposed that the South must either vote for these increased and protective duties, or either be placed in the position of refusing to vote supplies for the prosecution of the war. They think that thus the South will be coerced into support of this cunningly devised

scheme to restore the protective policy. Will these schemes succeed? And what course can be pursued to prevent their success? Will the prosecution of the war to ever so glorious a termination or to the acquisition of ever so much territory, compensate for the abandonment of a policy which it has taken so much pains and labor and trouble to establish, as that of the Tariff of 1846 ?

Correspondence of the Chars. Courier. WASHINGTON, January 20. The three million bill was to-day repor-

presume that the Senate will first act ipon the bill. The anti-slavery proviso, if opposed, will not succeed in that body. But there is some question, as I learn, whether the bill will be passed by the Senate. The President has given his opinion very strongly in favor of the proect, and it would deem to be proper to place in him the same confidence that, under somewhat similar circumstances, was placed in Mr. Jefferson. If the President should be able to make a peace, through the means proposed, all parties and the whole country will hail it as preferable to the most triumphant war. If he should not succeed, the money, as we are bound to believe, will not be raised. There is a great difficulty to be overcome in the House, if that body should insist upon the proviso called Wilmot's. The bill cannot pass the Senate with that proviso, and hardly without it.

The House passed the Indian Appropri ation bill to-day and took up the Navy Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, which gave Mr. Culver, of N. Y., if the bill had contained the provision in the abolitionist, an opportunity to make the first instance. He thought that this a speech full of every thing not relating to the subject. Ultra views of public affairs are now tolerated in the House to any exof the army bill ought not to be delayed tent. When they become very extrave by attaching to it this subject. As his gan, they meet with ridicule or contemptuous indifference.

The great labor of the Senate, for some days, has been to frame a system of land The great object of giving bounty lands to bounties for the soldiers, both regular and volunteer. After a long debate to day, He was wiling that it should be given to Mr. Corwin's project was adopted. I gives the land bounty to the non-commissioned officers and privates at the end of the war, without the restrictions proposed by the Committee on Military Affairs .-Mr. Hannegan moved an amendment providing for the appointment of a Chaplain to each Regiment. The Senate adjourned without taking the question.

The creditors of Texas are making urgent applications to Congress for the assumption by the Government of the Texas

The Texan Legislature will, it is supposed, soon make some proposition to Congress on this subject.

The Committee on Ways and Means reported in the House to-day the Appropriation Bill for the Navy and the Military Academy.

The Treasury Note and Loan Bill has been made the order in the House for to morrow, and every succeeding day till it be disposed of. The bill will pass on Saturday. The Government cannot get along another month without the use of the Treasury notes proposed by this bill. January 24.

It was mentioned this morning, that one of the members of the Committee of Milharv Affairs of the Senate had stated, as the result of the conference between the Military Committees of both Houses and the Secretary of War, that very strong measures would be immediately proposed in reference to the prosecution of the Mexican war. Congress is undoubtedly disposed to second any mensures that may be recommended by the Executive for the purpose of concluding the war. There does not seem to have been, so fur, goy settled plan in regard to operations for the next spring. Some say that a force is to be marched to Son Luis and others say not. There is no doubt that Vera Cruz and the Castle are to be taken, if we can send thither an efficient force by the middle of April.

Commodore Perry's plan for conducting the war is similar to that proposed by General Taylor in his famous private letter of November 9th.

The views of these experienced and practical officers coincide also with the opinious of many members of Congress, Washington, Jan. 19, 1847.

The con regiments bill is not yet passed take and fortify the line from Saltillo to ate, upon the suggestion that it was not The fen regiments bill is not yet passed by the Senate. It was reported back by Mr. Benton from the Military Committee, with an amendment, granting bounty lands of 160 acres, which you will find may require, will give us all the benefit of a treaty of peace and will enable us to de-

keep up on her account.

The objection to this plan is that all along the line established by us, and in rapine will prevail in spite of all the exertions of our anthorities. The Mexicans assassinating, and the Americans will not of things will be hazardous and inhuman, but it may be preferable to marching large armies into the interior of Mexico, which will certainly be attended with great expense and blood and treasure, and may not after all secure a peace.

Correspondence Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, January 25. The greatest agitation and uncertainty exist in regard to the management of the war and the state of the finances. The cenference between the Military Committee and the Secretary may lead to some proper conclusions and acts in regard to he war; but there appears to be no cure for the entire depletion and exhaustion of the Treasury which it has created, and is likely to create. It is said by some that tea and coffee duty will be again tried in the House. Others insist that the Secretary of the Treasury must still agree to propose an i-icreased rate of duty on all the articles now dutiable. But the Secretary has fully committed himself against the latter proposition, by giving the opin-ion that it would not increase the revenue.

Mr. Benton obtained leave to make an expose upon the subject of the coutse of the President in regard to the Lieut. Generalship. Mr. Benton's remarks were written, and you will find them in the papers. Mr. Benton's purpose was to vindicate the President and himself. You will see that the President, last September, offered him the Mission to France, which he declined. In November, Mr. Benton called upon the President, who asked Mr. B's. advice as to the conduct of Committee on Military Affairs, gave his views in writing. He proposed, it seems, Mr. Calhoun said that, as the Senator tod in the House by Mr. J. C. Iugersoll. that there should be a head of the urmy, in leuer to the St. Louis Republican.

From Correspondence of the Charleston Mercury had himself agreed to do the thing which It is similar in its object and provisions to order that the movements should be har monious. He proposed that a commission the bill yesterday reported in the Senate. should attend the army to tender negociation. He was for no lingering war, no "masterly inactivity." The plan was founded on a knowledge of Mexico and tht Mexicans. The purpose was conciliation, or vigorous war.

It is believed that the project of creating the office of Lieut. General will be

again brought up.
The Treasury note and Loan bill was taken up by the casting vote of the Vice President, against the views of Mr. Cal-houn, Mr. Cameron, Mr. Niles, and Mr. Evans, who protested against the consideration of so important a measure, without having time to examine it. It was orged that the total exhaustion of the Treasury. rendered the immediate passage of the bill a matter of stern necessity. It was asked how such a necessity had arisenwhy had not this measure been brought forward at the very beginning of the session?

Mr Calhoun was sorry to learn that the Treasury was in so embarrassed a situation, and he wished to see measure adopted to relieve it. He had not seen the biill till to day. He made it a rule not to consider the House bills, till they came before the Senate. He wished one day to consider it.

The bill being taken up, very earnest and able speeches were made against it, as a financial bill, by Mr. Evans, Mr. Cameron, and Mr. Niles and others, who declared that it was utterly inadequate to the financial wants of the Treasury for the war. They contended that it would lay the foundation of a government bank, that the notes would be soon below par, that the loan could not be procured, that the issue of Treasury notes at a discount would be the immediate result, that an inflation of the currency would follow, in fine, that the government must increase the revenue by increasing the rate of duties. If the war continued, as it must, new loans must be authorized at the beginning of the next session, and the prospect of them would prevent capitalists from investing their funds in this.

No decision was made on the subject by the Senate. The discussion will be continued to morrow. The bill will pass almost unanimously.

The Texas Capt. Walker, a very popular and worthy man by the way, succeeds well in recruiting bere. He will leave with his new recruits of mounted riflemen on the first of Febuary, to join his regi-ment. I think Congress will grant him what the Secretary has no power to do, the improved rifles and saddles for that regiment. He has already obtained the supply of Colt's revolvers that he asked for-

Correspondence of the Evening Notes. WASHINGTON, January 26. The President told a certain member of Congress yesterday, that he will, under no circumstances, call an extra session, and if Congress chose to adjourn without furnishing the means for carrying on the war, upon them crust rest the responsibil-

It is said that the Military Committee has been placed in possession of evidence from the War Department to show that the complaints of Gen. Taylor are without foundation.

From the Correspondence of the Courrier.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26. The Treasury Note and Loan Bill was, after some debate, amended in one important particular, and was ordered to be sugrossed for a third reading.

The amendment is a proviso, added to the fourth section, that the notes shall mut be hypothecated or pledged, or exchange i, for a less sum than the amount of the the principal, and the interest due on them. The amendment though agreed to while the Senate acted "as in Commitsuch duties on imports and exports as we very properly to agree to it. He said, let me tell the Senate that if this proviso be not agreed to, the notes may be hypor. rive from Mexico a revenue adequate to cated at much less than their value upon the cost of the naval, military and civil their face, as was the case with millions establishment which shall be compelled to in the late war with Great Britain. The amendment was then agreed to, nem. con.

Mr. Cass made some remarks, in the

course of the debate, that were of inteevery town that we hold, there will be a perpetual conflict between the Mexicans made and talked of for arresting the war and the Americans, and that murder and at a certain point-taking a line of demarcation, and blockading the coast. He said it would be an abandonment of the will lose no opportunity of robbing and war on our side, and he doubted whether it would be constitutional for Congress to wait for leisure to retaliate. Such a state dictate the plan of the war to the Executive. There was no way, he said, toavoid the prosecution of the war, Mexico had nailed her motto to the mast. Her policy was fixed. Any propositions other than that of war, that we might talk of, were not remedies for, but provocatives of war. They would bring us into contempt with Mexico, and the whole world. He considered the measure of appointing a Lieutenant General as undoubtedly necessary. But he was opposed to that part of Mr. Benton's plan which contemplated a travelling commission for negotiating a peace.

The Land Bounty Bill was considered in the House. An amendment was adopted in Committee, adding three dollars a month to the pay of the volunteers and regular soldiers.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, of S. C., a substitute for the land bounty was agreed to giving each non-commissioned officer and private government stock to the amount of one hundred dollars, at the close of war, redeemable in ten years, with six per cent interest.

The bill is still in Committee of the

Great Indian Massacre, - Butchery of Women and Children .- A letter from a gentleman at Council Bluffs, dated on the 17th of December, to his correspondent in St. Louis, states that, on the previous day, a band of the Omabas were met by a band of the Sioux, in the neighborhood of the Blutis, that a battle ensued between them; and that the Sioux killed sixty of the war. Br. Benton, as Chairman of the the Omahas before the conflict terming.

The following particulars we find in a